



MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS



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CIO 'INTIMIDATION' IS CHARGED

Lettuce Shed Workers Threatened By Expulsion If They Signed AFL Cards

Reports that the CIO is resorting to threats and "intimidation" in an effort to halt the trend of lettuce shed workers from the CIO into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor were received by the AFL Warehousemen's Union, Local 890, this week during an intensive campaign on behalf of the lettuce shed workers.

It was reported that CIO leaders are threatening lettuce workers with expulsion and "blacklist" if they signed a card authorizing the AFL union to represent them.

The AFL campaign has been launched at request of a number of lettuce shed workers in an effort to secure enough authorization cards to present to the National Labor Relations Board to win a jurisdictional election. The CIO has an open shop contract at present.

Officials of Local 890 pointed out that they want a Democratic election, conducted by the NLRB with secret ballot, to determine which union the workers actually prefer. Tactics reported by the CIO have been adding members to the AFL cause, it was said.

Just why the CIO fears a NLRB election in the lettuce sheds is a mystery, as one AFL official phrased it. The CIO has just demanded, and won, a NLRB election for cannery workers and vote was taken at Salinas canneries on Tuesday.

Local 890 has offered the lettuce shed workers the protection of some 700,000 Teamster members throughout the nation and has pledged to work for a Union Shop contract at lettuce plants, with the dues check-off system abolished.

Workers, under Local 890, would have one union with branches in Salinas, Watsonville and Hollister, covering all phases of the lettuce industry, from trucking the lettuce to the plants, working and packing the crop, and trucking the full cases to market.

Local 890 also offers members a sickness and death insurance, with benefits of \$25 a week in case of accident or sickness on or off the job, and a \$250 death benefit.

CIO members have been informed that they should sign the AFL authorization cards in order to get a NLRB election. Those who wish to join the AFL now may turn in their CIO books at the offices of Local 890 in exchange for an AFL book. No fees will be collected in the exchange of the CIO book for the AFL book.

The Fighting Spirit

It may be a bit chilly on the picket lines these autumn mornings, but it was a darn sight colder at Valley Forge.—HOLLYWOOD ATOM.

PACIFIC COAST BUTCHERS MAP PLAN FOR EXTENSIVE ORGANIZATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Representatives of unions throughout California, Oregon and Washington met in Seattle this month to lay plans for an extensive organizing campaign with close co-operation to be established through the Pacific Coast Conference of Butchers Unions.

Earl A. Moorhead, executive secretary of Local 506 of San Jose, Santa Clara County and the Monterey Bay area, reported that the meeting of the Pacific Coast Conference and the plan of action adopted will be widely felt all along the Pacific Coast.

An agenda for four major topics was followed in discussions at the conference and a comprehensive program was worked out. The four major topics were: Closer co-operation through the Conference to support organizational efforts of various groups; program for the retail field, including frozen meat sales; organization of the "Big Four" packers, and organization of workers in the poultry, egg, fish and oyster divisions.

The programs adopted included the following: POLICY AND ORGANIZATION. Closer co-operation all along the Pacific Coast, uniformity of contracts in certain areas and group negotiations by locations.

RETAIL FIELD. Reduction of the 54-hour week to 48 hours; increase of wages where the work week is now 48

NLRB Denies Ballot When Bosses Ask

Efforts of the Western Frozen Foods Co., packing plant under jurisdiction of Warehousemen's Union 890 of Salinas, to get the National Labor Relations Board to grant an election to see if the employees should be in a union or not were to no avail.

Local 890 announced that negotiations were under way at the plant when it was learned that the employer had petitioned the NLRB for an election.

A copy of a NLRB letter to the union stated in part: "An employer petition may be filed only when rival labor organizations are claiming to represent employees in the same or overlapping unit . . . for purposes of collective bargaining."

"Therefore this petition was not docketed."

It was reported that Local 890 is still negotiating with the employer.

Snyder Sees 8 Million Out of Jobs During '46

Washington, D. C. Substantial unemployment which may rise to eight million by next spring and stay at that level all during 1946 was forecast by Reconversion Director Snyder in a new report to Congress and the President.

The test of reconversion is jobs and the rapidity with which the nation's peacetime economy can absorb released war workers and returning veterans, Mr. Snyder emphasized.

He urged tax revision, including repeal of the excess profits tax on corporations, to stimulate business expansion and make funds available for higher wages, lower prices and increased dividends. He also asked repeal of the 3 per cent normal tax on individual incomes, which would free millions of low-paid workers from paying income taxes. A similar tax program was recommended to Congress by Secretary of the Treasury Vinson.

LONG CAREER OF FLORE IN LABOR RANKS OUTSTANDING

Buffalo, N. Y. One of America's well known labor leaders, the late President Edward Frank Flore of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League, also was a member of the AFL's Executive Council.

He was born in Buffalo. At the age of 9 he was washing beer glasses in his father's saloon. In 1890 he joined Local 175 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union, and thereafter he devoted his life to the growth and development of organized labor.

His life was the subject of a book entitled "Growth of a Union, the Life and Times of Edward Flore," by Jay Rubin and M. J. Obermeier, two of Mr. Flore's associates. At the age of 33, Mr. Flore was elected president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union. At that time the union had 43,000 members. Today the group claims a membership of more than a quarter of a million, a growth credited to Mr. Flore's leadership and organizing ability.

Last year, at a dinner held here in his honor, Mr. Flore told of his trials after becoming international president at a weekly salary of \$50, which made the expense of an office prohibitive. He described how he and his bride, the former Mary K. Schneider, established union headquarters in their home. He attributed his rise through the ranks to the assistance and interest of his wife. He served as a member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors for 12 years. He was a member of the Elks and the Eagles.

ASKS BETTER LAW TO STOP CHILD LABOR

Washington, D. C. Stronger child-labor laws were advocated by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor at a hearing on the 65c minimum wage bill before the Senate labor and education subcommittee recently.

Director Katherine F. Lenroot of the children's bureau, testified in favor of an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act included in S. 1349 (65c wage bill) which would strengthen present child-labor laws by prohibiting employers engaged in commerce or producing goods for commerce from employing oppressive child labor. "Oppressive child labor" refers to the employment of minors under 16 years of age, with limited exceptions for children 14 and 15 years of age in occupations and under conditions not interfering with their health, schooling or well-being.

The need for such extension was emphasized by a recent Western Union Telegraph Co. case where the Supreme Court, on the basis of existing provisions of the act, ruled that it could not extend protection to child messengers on the grounds that they did not "produce" goods or "ship" them in commerce. The original bill covered only children employed in interstate commerce.

Not Humorous



Because actor Frank Fay (above) attacked five fellow members of Actors' Equity Association (AFL), through Hearst's Journal American, he now awaits trial on charges of conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the union and its members. The storm started when he demanded in the Hearst paper that the five be Red-probed for appearing at a Salute to the Spanish Republic rally in New York. (Federated Pictures)

Permanente Brick Plant Announced

Construction of a brick plant on property at Moss Landing, located on the Monterey Bay coastline near Watsonville, and transfer of present facilities at Milpitas to the new scene of operations early next year, is announced by the Permanente Cement Company today.

The development is the outgrowth of plans made more than a year ago, when Henry J. Kaiser and his associates announced their entry into the refractory business. At that time, due to governmental war regulations prohibiting erection of new facilities, a temporary plant was located in available buildings at Milpitas, near San Jose, California.

The Moss Landing site, owned by The Permanente Metals Corporation, is now occupied by a sea water magnesium plant which supplies the Permanente Cement Company with the bulk of its raw materials for the manufacture of basic brick.

MOVE BRICK PRESSES. Officials said brick presses and equipment now located at Milpitas would be moved to Moss Landing as soon as the new facilities are completed. The construction program, which is already under way, is being handled by The Permanente Metals Corporation and will require another three or four months.

A large user of basic brick itself, and seeking answers to some of its own refractory problems, Permanente conducted research in high-temperature chemistry for some time before entering the commercial field. Experiments at Milpitas led to the development of successful refractories, and since August, 1944, the plant has marketed its products.

Permanente Products Company, which distributes products of other manufacturers as well as those of Permanente Cement Company and The Permanente Metals Corp., will continue to conduct the sales and business activities of the new refractory plant from its present offices located at Akron, Ohio, and Permanente, California.

CREEP STRIKE TECHNIQUE OF MILLMEN HAS REAL WALLOP

San Diego, Calif. Effective strike strategy which brought creeping paralysis over San Diego's lumber industry when management showed a stubborn refusal to conclude negotiations has been demonstrated by the Millmen's Union and Intl. Bro. of Teamsters.

Instead of calling members out in the local yards, which are 100% organized, the unions caused a shutdown of a few of the largest—and most stubborn—concerns. In this manner, pressure was applied on the 33 firms comprising the Associated Lumber Companies of San Diego while keeping a large number of workers employed. About 200 out of almost 500 involved are on strike.

On the strike's first day, two yards were closed and on succeeding days one more yard was shut down each day until six were out of commission at the end of the first week.

Major issue of the dispute is the retroactive date when 7½c hourly pay raises become effective. The unions contend that the increases should date back to December 1, 1944, start of the 1944-45 contract year. The companies want to pay it only back to August 18, 1945, date of General Order 40 permitting raises without WLB sanction in cases where price increases do not result. The unions point out that in similar negotiations in the Los Angeles area, lumber yards agreed to pay the increase back to the start of the contract year.

Charges Corporations With Using Blacklist

Detroit, Michigan Michigan corporations have compiled a new blacklist of active union stewards and committee members in various plants, Pres. Frank X. Martel, Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (AFL), told two score preachers at a session of the Religion and Labor Fellowship.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL REFUSES TITLE TO LABOR-BAITING ACT

(Release from office of California State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif. In a letter addressed to Messrs. Joseph E. Matthews, Harry F. Brubaker, Jr., and Walter F. Parker, sponsors of the infamous "California Political Liberty Act," Attorney-General Kenny's office has denied them the right to substitute another measure identical with the original measure for which they made no efforts to obtain signatures.

On August 2, 1945, the above-mentioned gentlemen submitted to the Attorney-General's office a proposed initiative measure entitled the "California Political Liberty Act." In a separate letter of the same date, they also informed the Attorney-General that they wished to surrender their rights to an initiative measure which they had previously submitted, and which was entitled by them, the "California Political Freedom Law," and by the Attorney-General's office, "Prohibiting Assessments for Political Purposes."

NO LEGAL PROVISION. In reply to the letter sent by the sponsors of these measures, the Attorney-General stated that the official summary date for the latter measure was May 4, 1945; that the Secretary of State had advised the Attorney-General's office that no sections of the petition on the latter measure had been filed with him; and that it was evident that no first petitions on the second measure had been filed with the county clerk within the ninety days allowed by the Elections Code. Further, the Attorney-General informed the sponsors that there was no provision in the Constitution or Laws of California which would authorize the proponents of a measure to withdraw that measure or surrender their rights therein.

In discussing the second measure submitted by the sponsors the Attorney-General's office had this to say: "A comparison of the 'Political Freedom' measure with the 'Political Liberty' measure indicates that with a few minor differences in wording, they are identical except that in the 'Political Liberty' measure, the second section of the 'Political Freedom' measure is omitted. That section related to 'Unlawful Contributions.' In view of this substantial identity, we believe that it cannot be successfully argued that the two measures are separate and distinct measures."

"In 1943, the Legislature added section 1407 to the Elections Code (Stats. 1943, c. 226, p. 1127). That section requires the filing of first petitions within ninety days after the official summary date, and expressly prohibits any clerk from receiving for filing first petitions after such ninety days period has elapsed. We believe that the Legislative intent and purpose is clear and that to permit the withdrawal of a measure and the substitution of an identical measure is contrary to the intent of section 1407 and impliedly prohibited by that section."

NOT TO PREPARE TITLE. As a result of the above explanation, the Attorney-General's office informed the proponents of this anti-labor measure that the office will not prepare a circulation title to the intent of section 1407 and impliedly prohibited by that section.

It is apparent that the anti-labor forces seeking to saddle a vicious anti-freedom law on the wage earners and the people of this state have been unsuccessful in their maneuver of attempting to substitute a second initiative measure, identical but for only a few minor changes with their original one. All future developments will be reported upon in the News Letter.

Walling Goes to Bat For 65c Minimum at Committee Hearings

Washington, D. C. L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, U. S. Department of Labor, spoke in favor of the 65c minimum wage before a Senate subcommittee recently.

Walling analyzed the existing act and effects of the amendment proposed by S. 1349. Raising the wage floor, he said, not only benefits the wage earner, "but it can assist in stabilizing our economy during reconversion and thereafter."

HAGGERTY ASKS FULL WAR CHEST BACKING

(Release from Office of State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif. C. J. Haggerty, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, calls to the attention of the membership that the relief and construction tasks facing the world following the most terrifying period of destruction in the history of the world will, unless revamped, be a threat to peace. In Europe and Asia, millions of starving people are discouraged and restless. In America, the sudden changeover from war to peace is overloading our home front social agencies.

Foreseeing this crisis at the war's end, the A. F. of L.'s Labor League for Human Rights has completed preparations for a mighty effort in behalf of the National War Fund and local Community Chests in more than 900 communities. These agencies are best fitted to distribute the generous giving of its membership. In the state of California the Labor League for Human Rights is doing its share to fulfill its part in this huge humanitarian campaign. In calling upon the members to give their complete cooperation, Secretary Haggerty wishes to point out that if we let the war-devastated areas go cold and hungry this winter, we may lose some of the foundations of order on which world peace must rest. With this thought, the Federation unqualifiedly subscribes to the slogan, "Be Generous in Victory!"

Building Service Strikers Submit Wage Demands to Arbitration Unit

New York City. Accepting an arbitration proposal by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R), Locals 32-B and 164, Building Service Employees' International Union, ended their six-day strike recently. The walkout had paralyzed elevator service in more than 2000 office and loft buildings in Manhattan.

Pres. David Sullivan of Local 32-B said the union would lay its case before Frankenthaler "with the utmost confidence that he will make an award dictated only by justice, which will vindicate our union's position."

The strike, estimated as one of the costliest in the city's history, was called when the regional War Board reduced increases in hourly rates previously recommended by a WLB panel, cutting take-home pay of the workers from \$2.10 to \$2.50 a week.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, whose attempts to end the strike had been unsuccessful, warned employers in a radio broadcast that "any attempt to increase rents will be strongly resisted by the city government." The strike won the support of all central bodies in the city.

Machinists Win Big Victory for Workers After Vultee Strike

Fort Worth, Texas. The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. has capitulated to striking production workers, members of International Association of Machinists, who walked out recently.

Negotiation of a new contract started Oct. 8 and the men were to return to work the following morning. The plant had been completely at a standstill. No union member crossed picket lines. Truck drivers not affiliated with the AFL and members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) refused to cross the line to deliver freight. Five thousand aircraft workers were involved.

DICE ARE LOADED! Cannery Workers Forced to Battle Both CIO, NLRB

(Release from office of California State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif. After a mock hearing and with little pretense of adhering to its own rules, the National Labor Relations Board ordered an election in the fruit and vegetable canning industry, with no more than two days' notice and at a time when 50% of the workers will not be available to cast their ballots. This unbelievable and shocking action of an agency purporting to represent the Government can only be attacked as a stab in the back of the A. F. of L. in behalf of the CIO.

From the very beginning, the usual latitude was permitted the CIO in presenting hear-say evidence to stake a claim through an NLRB election to the cannery workers working under an A. F. of L. agreement.

ROLE SAID 'SHAMEFUL'. Little more need be said in exposing the shameful role played by the NLRB than to point out that, regardless of who wins the election now, the present A. F. of L. agreement will be in effect until March, 1946. Why, then, was such a spurge of speed necessary on the part of the NLRB in ordering an election, especially at a time when the principal part of the season is over? Surely, the NLRB could have ordered an election when all the workers would be available. And since the present A. F. of L. contract will be operative until March, 1946, why the sudden hurry?

Hundreds and hundreds of incidents can be cited showing that with conditions making an election desirable, and even imperative for the smooth functioning of the industries involved, it was impossible to get the NLRB to order such an election. But in those cases, it was the A. F. of L. which was the petitioning body. Can any other answer explain this one-sided (CIO) action of the NLRB? 'ONE-SIDED BATTLE'.

The Cannery Workers Unions under the A. F. of L. have not only the CIO to fight, but the NLRB as well. In this unequal fight, the full might and strength of the A. F. of L. must be mobilized in their behalf.

There will be another batch of elections ordered on one or two days' notice, and the Federation urges all of the unions in the areas where there are cannery workers, to contact them and give them all the help they will need. CONTACT THE WORKERS!

The Federation also urges all of

New Frey Book Just Off Press

Washington, D. C. Just off the press is a new history of trade unions by John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and one of the veterans of the labor movement. It is entitled "Craft Unions of Ancient and Modern Times."

The book traces the course of the trade union movement from its early beginnings in antiquity, through the development of civilization and into their present-day structure in America. It appeared serially in the American Federationist.

Trade union history has been Mr. Frey's hobby for many years. He spent a great deal of time and effort and research in preparation of his material, which is presented with skillful and painstaking care. Copies of the book may be obtained by writing to the Metal Trades Department, Room 402, AFL Building, Washington, D. C. The price is \$1.50.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Department of Employment This is No. 3 of a series of articles designed to thoroughly inform you of your rights and responsibilities under the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF BENEFITS—The maximum amount of benefits to which a worker is entitled is set forth in a table in Section 53 of the Act, and is based on the TOTAL amount of earnings of the worker during his base period. It does not matter whether the wages were paid during one quarter of the base period or were spread over all quarters of the base period.

The minimum amount of earnings necessary for a worker to file a valid claim is \$300.00 in employment subject to the Act during his base period, on which the smallest maximum benefit amount of \$160.00 would be awarded.

The maximum amount of earnings taken into consideration for purposes of computing the maximum amount of benefit is earnings of \$2,000.00 or more in employment subject to the Act during the base period, on which the largest maximum benefit amount of \$468.00 would be awarded.

WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT—The weekly benefit amount to which a worker is entitled is set forth in a table in Section 54 of the Act, and is based on the HIGHEST amount of wages paid to a worker in any quarter of his base period.

The weekly benefit amounts range from \$10.00 for wages paid in the HIGHEST quarter of \$75.00 to \$19.00, to \$30.00 for wages paid in the HIGHEST quarter of \$380.00 or more.

For Example: If five workers were paid total wages and wages in their highest quarter as indicated,

	Total	High	Wkly.	Max.	Wkly.
No. 1	\$ 340	\$150	\$160	\$10	
No. 2	900	225	306	12	
No. 3	1,200	300	360	16	
No. 4	1,500	375	414	19	
No. 5	2,000	500	468	20	

NOTICE OF AWARD—Within approximately 10 days after filing a new claim, the worker is mailed a "Notice of Award" advising him of the name of the employer and amount of wages earned with that employer during his base period; the total amount of wages paid; the highest quarter of wages; the maximum benefits payable; and the weekly benefit amount.

Upon receipt of this notice, the worker should immediately check the form for: (1) wages included in error; or (2) wages incorrectly reported; or (3) wages omitted. If the worker believes the notice is incorrect, he has 7 days from the date of receipt of the notice within which to file a protest in writing or in person to the local office in which his claim is filed. If no protest is filed within 7 days the award becomes final.

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The Labor Editor Speaks

THE DILEMMA OF FREE ENTERPRISE

Taking over of strike-bound (or lock-out-bound) plants in peacetime constitutes a radical departure from our traditional worship of the "free interplay of private enterprise." It is the outcome of a basic contradiction in our economy—"rugged individualism" versus community welfare. In an economy operated with a minimum of government regulation, the logical development is a knock-down, drag-out struggle between profit-makers and wage-earners. The owner emphasizes the margin of profit; the worker stresses a constantly improved standard of living through higher wages. The more profit, the less wages; the more wages, the less profit. *Abraham Lincoln agreed with the worker that the man comes before the dollar, but stockholders don't look at it that way—dividends come first.*

The worker, by himself, is utterly at the mercy of the private operator of industry. The employer owns the job which the worker must have to live. The worker has only one thing to sell—his labor power. In the old days in this country, when "free enterprise" actually functioned to some extent, there was a better chance for the small employer and his hired hand to understand each other. They saw each other every day, knew each other's problems. There was a chance for give and take. Wage adjustments were often made voluntarily by the employer. Today (if you don't believe it, read the voluminous reports of the TNEC) a large part of American enterprise is run by corporations whose management personnel is paid according to its ability to step up earnings on stock at the expense of labor and consumer. The worker has no personal acquaintance with the big corporation executives, let alone the army of stockholders clamoring for fatter dividends. The old personal tie between boss and hired hand is lost.

This, more than anything else, of course, accounts for the tremendous growth of labor unionism in the last two decades. Faced with tremendous concentrations of corporate capital and finance, the worker's only protection is to band with his fellows on the job and to present his demand for a fairer share of the product of his labor through his union business representatives. This is collective bargaining, the principle of which has been written into our Federal statutes. *But there is nothing in our laws that says an employer must pay a really living wage or get out of business.* We have certain legally-established and poorly-enforced wage-minimums, but they are aimed only at preventing starvation—they do not guarantee a job or a decent standard of living on that job.

Thus the struggle goes on. Most big employers are opposed to full employment. Why? Because a large margin of unemployed has a tendency to destroy the bargaining power of unions. Under the circumstances, what other recourse does the worker have but to fight? He has two weapons—the political and industrial. Through political action he has made substantial gains, but his representatives in Congress do not legislate to keep down the cost of living, to keep down profits, to guarantee steady employment, to underwrite a living wage. What is left? The pressure of the strike, picket and boycott. There is no alternative but this form of warfare. From this warfare everybody suffers—the employer, the public, and the workers most of all who lose precious grocery and rent income from time lost on the job.

We have already entered the period of post-war inflation. The cost of living controls are weakening and the lobby pressure in Washington to destroy them completely is terrific. Loss of war-time overtime has drastically cut down "take-home" pay. Unemployment is rapidly increasing. Unless the workers take aggressive action now to improve their position, the task will be much more difficult a year later when job competition will be keener. Unless Congress steps in with legislation to assure labor a greater share of income and security the present strike situation will steadily worsen. If taking over of strike-bound plants by Uncle Sam is followed by such legislation, it will be a constructive move. But if such a step is taken merely to "keep the wheels turning" and Labor has neither the needed legislation nor the strike weapon left to put on the pressure, then we will have reached an impasse in our society. We can't have our "free enterprise" cake and eat it, too!

MYSTERIES OF DIPLOMACY

Just what and why is all the fussing about Argentina? Who is being hurt? Why don't they tell us? What has Argentina done to the United States? Why don't we pick on Portugal, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Brazil, Saudi Arabia and other repressive dictatorships?

Does some big oil company want a monopoly of Argentine oilfields? Do the big meat-packers want something they can't get? Who wants what—and why? What has become of the "good neighbor" policy? Argentina has a bad government and we hope it is overthrown, but why is she alone singled out for pressure?

GIGGLES AND GROANS

THE THRESHOLD

Little Jasper trembled with excitement. Such a project had never occurred before.

"I'll go alone. I'm not afraid. Mother. You've nursed me through childhood. I'll never forget. But I'm something of a man now. And what's more, I'm game. I don't need your help as once I did—Gee. Mom, don't cry! We men gotta stick together. I won't be long—wait!"

Little Jasper's face beamed with angelic nonchalance as he pushed open the door to the men's room.

LIGHTNING THINKING

A publisher told his new secretary to indicate the zone when she typed envelopes. When he signed his mail that evening, he found that all of it was addressed "Temperate Zone."

The same publisher had the same secretary on his lap the next afternoon when his wife made an unheralded appearance. The publisher gulped, but with magnificent presence of mind, said, "And take this wire: Atlas Furniture Company: I don't want to hear any more about war shortages. I simply cannot continue to maintain my office with only one chair."

HABIT FIXATION

GOITIE: "Hear about the absent-minded office manager?"
MOITIE: "Naw, what about him?"

GOITIE: "Well, he pulled the typewriter down on his lap and began to unfasten the ribbon."

OVER WITH THE DODOS

A man, looking rather mellow, turned into an eating place and demanded ham and eggs.
"Museum in the next block, mister," said the waitress, yawning.

MUY OCUPADO

COP: "Say, young fellow, there's no parking here; you can't loaf along this road!"

VOICE WITHIN CAR: "Who's loafin'?"

HARDENED TO IT

She was one of those tender young creatures, and the diffident GI (oh, yes, there are a few!) inquired cautiously: "You don't shrink from kissing, do you?"
"Heavens, no!" exclaimed the not-too-tender miss. "If I did I'd be all skin and bones!"

GHOSTLY FAILURE

A world-famous artist painted a picture of a pair of nudes sitting under an apple tree. The wife and husband who posed for the artist agreed that he had produced a masterpiece. The wife looked so lifelike that a visitor to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the creation was displayed, stepped up and pinched her on the posterior. The painter's friends exclaimed over this wonderful manifestation of genius, but the artist was bitterly disappointed.

"The husband must be very poorly painted," he confessed sadly, "or his presence would have frightened that wolf away from so private a part of his wife's anatomy."

MUCH TOO WIFELY

"It was sweet of you, darling," the wife said, "to put \$30 on that horse just because it had my name."

"It also had some of your habits," said the husband. "It came in late."

FOOLED YOU, EH?

Maizie, talking to her girl friend next morning:

"Mr. Slotnik is such a wonderful man. Last night he raved about my beauty, my blond gold-spun hair, my svelte figure. Then he invited me to his apartment, where he showed me a closet full of mink coats and let me pick out one for my very own, which I done. You may wonder what I had to do for it. I'll tell you—I had to shorten the sleeves."

Wisconsin Solon Attacks Strikes, Denounces Labor

Washington, D. C. Wisconsin's junior senator, Alexander Wiley, tickled reactionaries generally and most Republicans with an all-out attack on organized labor and a defense of strikebreakers in the current strike situation. The Republican solon told the senate that "every strike, no matter what the field in which it is occurring, is an act of sabotage against American reconversion, against American prosperity."

Wiley took his tune from the worst music masters of the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers as he charged that "America is now suffering from the New Deal's false education of the past decade which taught labor that it could do no wrong. The air is black with the New Deal's chickens coming home to roost." He smugly commented that "the great rank and file of honest American labor is being guided by Judas-goat leaders down a trail that will lead to the eventual elimination of many rights which the unions have terribly abused."

THE MARCH OF LABOR



SUPPORT LABOR'S FIGHT FOR A BETTER
WAGE BY BUYING UNION LABEL GOODS.
THIS IS THE UNION LABEL USED TO
IDENTIFY UNION-MADE HATS.



"DESERT EPISODE," by George Greenfield, published by the Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York City, 130 pages, \$1.75.

The best picture this writer has yet had of desert fighting in North Africa when the Nazi steamroller headed by General Rommel nearly took Egypt is given in "Desert Episode," by George Greenfield, Macmillan's late novel.

"Desert Episode" is, briefly, the story of the men and the events leading to the rout of Rommel's desert army at El Alamein. It is the story of the brave British Tommies whose daring and assurance in the face of devastating enemy resistance started the drive which finally drove the Nazi and Italian hordes out of Africa and into Italy.

Author Greenfield was a captain in the British Army in North Africa, and his information about the strategy of the attack, about the feelings of the men themselves prior to the "big push," about the German resistance to the attack, and about the heroism of the Tommies is based on fact.

"Desert Episode" gives the inward thoughts of two company commanders and minor characters, tells of the fears and hopes of the men as they lie in desert sands waiting the signal to attack.

The word picture of the "wadi," the desert's depressions, of the fires and sand which the men lived with all of their waking hours, of the screaming bombs, of the barbed wire, of the land mines, and of the actual hand-to-hand combat will make a long-lasting impression.

—W. B. PEDIGO.

THE CHINESE LABOR MOVEMENT

MENT, by Nym Wales, published by the John Day Company, New York. Price \$2.75.

In all the welter of controversy about conditions in China, the subject of the condition of the industrial workers of that country has been most ignored. Nym Wales (wife of the celebrated foreign observer and correspondent, Edgar Snow) has given us in "The Chinese Labor Movement" data that has, so far, been almost unobtainable. In fact, if you want to know something authoritative about labor conditions in China, this book is indispensable. Few people know China both "red" and Kuomintang, better than Nym Wales and her famous husband. This work is thorough, for it discusses labor conditions and union development in all sections of the nation. It may come as a surprise to you to know that the so-called "labor movement" under the regime of Chiang Kai-shek has been little

more than a Hitlerian "labor front," and that the freest unions have existed under the rule of the terrible "reds" in the northwest regions. But this work is scholarly, a pioneer effort in its field, written by one who knows her subject first-hand. As such, it should be included as an important reference work in every union library.

—AL SESSIONS.

AMERICA'S STAKE IN BRITAIN'S FUTURE

by George Soule. Published by The Viking Press, 18 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

George Soule, who has authored or co-authored many important works on world social and economic problems, here goes exhaustively into a subject that requires the serious consideration of Americans. Britain, rightly or wrongly, is built upon the foundation of empire. Her life-blood is trade—and

more of it. Without trade she cannot survive as a first-rate power. Mr. Soule thinks that instead of scolding John Bull, we ought to try to understand him.

This writer has long felt that there are many things more vital in this world than, in the now classic words of Churchill, the "preservation of the British Empire." I think that all "empire" systems must eventually go—in so far as they are based on exploitation of subject peoples. The devious developments of British foreign policy, aimed to dominate and control the "life-line," may all be calculated to maintain imperial prestige, but they are not advancing the cause of world democracy.

Mr. Soule, however, deals in this book with a specific problem—American reciprocity with Britain in the matter of world trade, the avoiding of a ruthless policy of taking advantage of our great merchant marine and productive capacity and resources to capture the markets on which British economy must depend. If our own buccaners go in for anything this side of piracy to steal British markets, then we will force Britain to set up a bloc of nations that will co-operate with her as against us. This will mean a continuation of the old "balance of power" practice, a possible breakdown of the United Nations structure, and the conditions which may lead to the next world war.

There is a case for Britain in this picture, and Mr. Soule is realistic in pointing it out.

—A. S.

Men fight for freedom; then they begin to accumulate laws to take it away from themselves.

Trouble Ahead for China?

While the Chungking government is negotiating with the Communists for a more representative government, appointments recently announced by the ruling Kuomintang party are a bad omen for China's democratic future, according to Israel Epstein of Allied Labor News.

The appointments show that although liberal phraseology is being used, the most anti-United Nations elements in the party are strengthening their hold, he said. The most striking feature is the overwhelming predominance given to the so-called C. C. clique, which had underground contacts with Japanese puppets throughout the war.

For example, head of the newly re-established Farmer-Labor Movement Committee of the party is Ku Cheng-kang, minister of social affairs in the Chungking government. Ku was formerly a follower of China's arch-Quisling, Wang Ching-wei, and later adhered to the C. C. He was trained in Germany and is a great admirer of the Nazi Labor Front, which he has tried to copy in China.

Union Workers Back Freedom Demand of Indonesians

New York City Workers in Australia and the U. S. are stretching out the hand of friendship to natives in the Netherlands Indies, who staged an uprising for their freedom when the end of the Far Eastern war brought back the old Dutch rule.

Dramatic support for the colonial independence movement began in the port of Brisbane, Australia, where longshoremen refused to work Dutch ships, which they charged were carrying supplies destined to suppress the uprising.

Fifteen Australian unions, two state labor councils, the Chinese Seamen's Union and Indonesian and Indian seamen are now involved in the boycott, Allied Labor News reported. Exploding Dutch claims that they were "mercy" ships, James Healy, Australian longshore leader, said:

"Our Brisbane members found a new kind of mercy cargo—tommy-guns, machinegun tripods and ammunition—among the cargo on the wharf for Dutch ships."

While reports came that the Dutch were calling on the only recently defeated Japanese troops to help them shoot down the natives, seamen in New York picketed the Dutch consulate in protest and in San Francisco a demonstration composed of Indonesians, Negro, white and Chinese seamen and unionists paraded through the streets. The demonstrators carried signs which said:

"Protest Sending Troops to Enslave Indonesia," "Enslaved Labor in Indonesia Threatens Free Labor in America."

A host of labor officials who took part in the demonstration sent a wire to the State Department demanding that "our government declare itself immediately for full freedom of Indonesia. Dutch attempts to re-establish imperialist rule must be halted. No American ships or supplies can be used to support the shameful policy of oppression."



"Gen. Patton almost hit the nail on the head," remarked Little Luther.

"Almost?" exclaimed Mr. Dilworth. "When did you ever hear of him NOT hitting the nail on the head?"

"Well," his son suggested, "it seems to me the nail sort of hit him on the head when Gen. Eisenhower fired him for saying that 'this Nazi thing is just like the Republican Democratic fight' at home."

"Let's not discuss Gen. Eisenhower," said Mr. Dilworth, "although I sometimes wish we had a MacArthur in Germany."

"Of course not," said Little Luther. "Let's not discuss Eisenhower. Let's discuss Gen. Patton."

"Then let's discuss him," Mr. Dilworth said. "What's wrong with that statement?"

"I only wish it was true" Little Luther said. "I might stretch a point and admit the Republicans are like the Nazis—most of them are just as reactionary—but that wouldn't be fair to a few good Republicans."

"A few?" Mr. Dilworth exclaimed. "In this handbook put out by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee it says ALL Republicans are good."

"But what I really object to," Little Luther continued, ignoring his father, "is Patton's assumption that all Democrats are anti-fascist. Why, look at Bilbo..."

"Mr. Bilbo is a fine man. He wrote me a very nice letter," Mr. Dilworth said.

"You should preserve it in alcohol and present it to the Smithsonian Institution," Little Luther advised. "It's probably the only decent letter he has written since he learned to write—or has he?"

New Member of NLRB Votes to Uphold Union

Washington, D. C. In the first test of how winds blow in the NLRB since Paul M. Herzog took over as chairman, he sided with member John M. Hous-ton against member Gerald L. Reilly.

The case involved the Rockwood (Tenn.) Stove Workers and the International Molders and Foundry Workers and found the majority ordering the firm to reinstate 23 men fired for union activity.

Reilly wrote a 3 page dissent arguing that the real issue was a strike to force management to raise wages and therefore not an NLRB question.

FEDERATION SCORES CIO FOR SABOTAGING ALF LUMBER STRIKE

(Release from Office of State Federation of Labor)

San Francisco, Calif.

All labor was shocked by the action of the I.W.A.-C.I.O. misleadership in ob-

taining an injunction to disperse A. F. of L. picket lines in front of mills operating under their contract, after this same misleadership had refused to join with the A. F. of L. lumber workers in fighting for a minimum living wage of \$1.10 per hour from their present deplorable rates of \$0.65 to \$0.90 per hour.

The Northwest Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, A. F. of L., representing the overwhelming majority of workers in this industry, asked the operators to negotiate on an industry-wide basis, since the wage question can not possibly be settled locally. This was refused, even though Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach had joined the union in this request.

Called Sabotage

The attempt of the lumber workers to obtain an overdue wage increase before the War Labor Board, and the sabotage of this effort by that body, has become a notorious example of the inequitable procedure followed by this governmental agency. Having failed to obtain any consideration during the war, and now refused by the operators to negotiate on an industry-wide basis, this union had no other recourse but to petition the National Labor Relations Board for a strike vote, which was taken and carried out.

In spite of the strike-breaking tactics of the IWA-CIO misleadership, many of the members of the CIO union are respecting the invisible picket lines established by the A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union. Practically all

Paradoxically, There Are Jobs, But Plenty of Unemployment

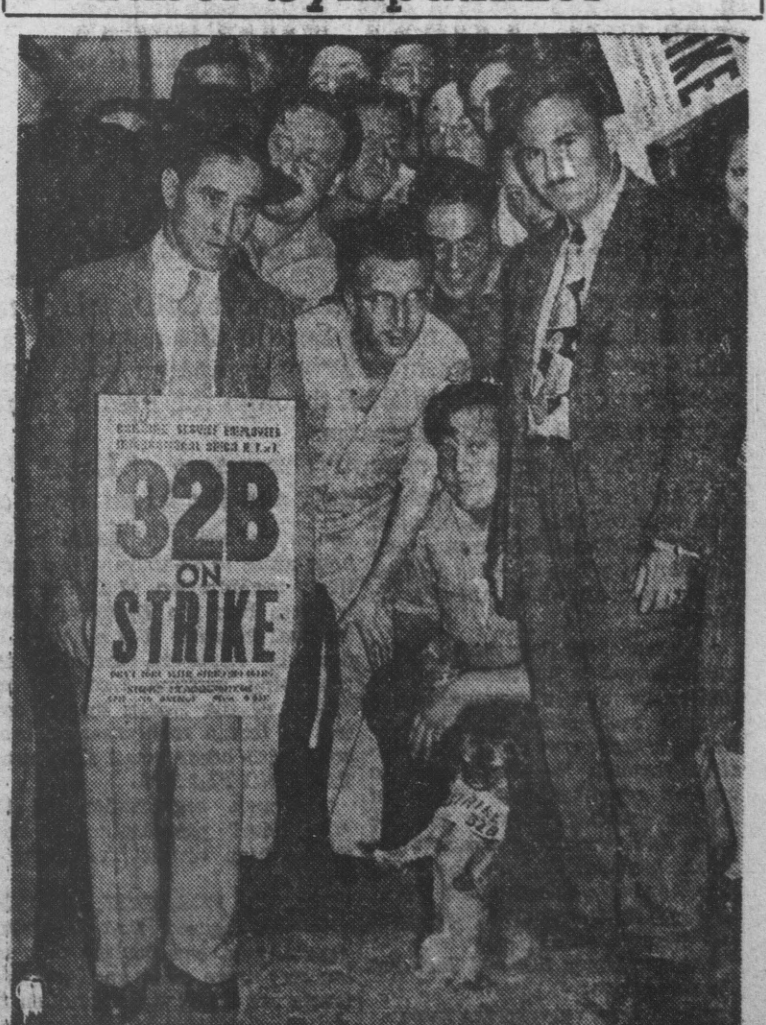
New York City The apparent paradox of thousands of unfilled jobs and thousands of unemployed in New York City was explained with some hard-hitting facts by Joseph B. O'Connor, regional U. S. Employment Service director, after a survey of USES offices throughout the state.

Answering the statisticians who measure employment prospects by comparing the number of available jobs and the number of jobless, O'Connor said: "The fact that a job is open means nothing until you know what the job is, where it is, what the wages and working conditions are, and what qualifications a worker needs to fill it."

To the extent that qualified workers are available, most of the unfilled jobs offer either a lower hourly wage than war jobs or, even where the hourly wage is the same, take-home pay is sharply reduced because of loss of overtime, he said. The USES survey showed that displaced war workers who are accepting the offered jobs are taking an average 14% reduction in hourly rate and a much greater reduction in their wartime take-home pay.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of October, 1945.
JENNIE S. MORAN,
My commission expires December 22, 1946.
(REAL)

A Labor Sympathizer



The pup's no union member, but he believes in a decent wage scale for his boss. So he helps on the picket line of Building Service Employees Intl. Union in New York. The strike over a wage-cutting regional War Labor Board decision ended when union accepted an arbitration proposal by Gov. Dewey. (Federated Pictures)

SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets 3rd Saturday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main, at 5 p.m. Pres. Judson F. Flint, 201 Archer, phone 3298, Secy., Louie Grasso, 251 Clay St., phone 8819. Bus. Agent, Hans Top, 1128 Laurie Ave., San Jose, phone Ballard 6341. Office at 72 N. Second St., San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS 227—Meets 3rd Monday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main, at 8 p.m. Pres. John Durnell, 533 E. Alisal, Secretary, Leon J. Smith, 117 Main St., phone 4302.

BARTENDERS 545—Meets 1st Monday at 2 p.m. and 3rd Monday at 8 p.m. at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts. Pres. Eddie Rose. Secretary and Business Agent, Karl E. Hess. Office at Teamsters Hall, phone 6209.

BUTCHERS UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—Pres. Geo. Gilbert; Vice Pres. Bill Steinmueller; Fin. Sec. Harry Boeh; Rec. Sec. Jim Errington. (Earl Moorhead, Exec. Sec. office phone San Jose, Columbia 2132). Del Monte Ave.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets first and third Tuesdays at 7:30, Carpenters' Hall, North Main St. Pres. Roy Willis; Vice-Pres. R. Timmerman; Bus. Agt., George Harter; Sec. H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246. Treas., R. L. Thuman, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec. Amos Schofield.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 273—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Carpenters Hall at 8 p.m. President, Mrs. Ed Francis; Vice-President, Mrs. Ray Luna; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Aubrey Cunningham; Treasurer, Mrs. Mark Pilliar; Warden, Mrs. Bert Nelson; Conductress, Mrs. Earl Van Emon.

CULINARY ALLIANCE 467—No regular meetings scheduled, and subject only to call. Secretary Bertha A. Boles. Office at Teamsters Hall, Main and John Sts., phone 6209.

ENGINEERS OPERATING 163—Meets 2nd Monday at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., at 8 p.m. Pres. C. R. Ingersoll, P.O. Box 2, Freedom. Secretary, Harry Vosburgh, 404 California St., Salinas, phone 4972.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 30 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 1216; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local Union 243—Meets the first Tuesday in each month at the Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., at 8:00 p.m. C. B. Phillips, Bus. Mgr. Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. E. M. Bills, Pres. Phone 6524.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at 117 Pajaro St. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. P. Mattos, Sec., 104 Lang St., Salinas; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agent, office at 117 Pajaro St.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey. Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas. Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION—Meets every Friday evening at 8:00 p.m. at Teamsters' Hall, John and Main Sts.; W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., phone 4893; home phone 5539. Pres. F. H. L. Sprague, ph. 3863. Labor Council Negotiation Committee: Albert Harris, Main and John Sts., ph. 4983; Geo. Harter, Carpenters Hall, 422 N. Main St., ph. 5721.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets second and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe; Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; President, Don Erick.

PAINTERS 1104—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., at 7:30 p.m. Pres. Donald McBeth, 1014 Le Costa St., phone 4126. Secretary and Business Agent, Dennis Hartman, 614 Mae Ave., phone 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503—Meets second Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres. Orin Borden; Recording Secretary, William Farr; Financial Secretary, Erwin at Goodson, Office at 215 E. Alisal St., Phone 3463. Ex-Board meets each Tuesday night at Labor Temple.

POSTAL CARRIERS 1046—Meets every 3rd Monday alternately at homes of members at 8:30 p.m. President, L. E. Pierce, 43 Romer Lane, phone 3173. Secretary, H. C. Schreke, 636 El Camino Real, No., phone 7080.

PRESSMEN 328—Meets last Tuesday of month, alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. Pres. Milo Wingard, 339 West St., Salinas. Secretary, Milo Martella, 225 Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties). Pres. John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Fin. and Rec. Secy., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-J. Bus. Agent for Salinas area, J. B. McGinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agent for Monterey, L. T. Long, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey.

STATE COUNTY MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES 420—Meets on call at Labor Temple. President, H. E. Lyons, 15 West Street. Secretary, R. M. Allen, 124 East Alisal Street, Salinas.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS 20616—President, J. Collins; Secretary-treasurer, R. MacRossie; Recording secretary, H. Dies. Meet in Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 p.m.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 287—Meets 1st Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July at Teamsters Hall, John and Main Sts., Salinas, phone 7590.

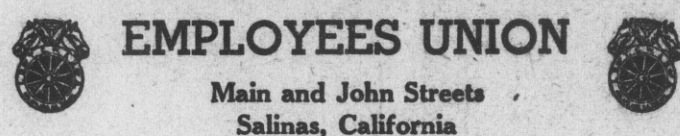
INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month at 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 30 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz, phone 167.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543—P. C. Sprague, Salinas, Pres.; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATERPROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Friday, 8 p.m., Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. E. E. Lehr, 142-11th St., Pacific Grove. Sec., Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St. Salinas Phone 9693.

WAREHOUSEMEN 890—Meets first Tuesday night at Teamsters' Hall, John and Main streets. Office at same address, phone 4893. President, Albert Harris. Secretary, W. G. Kenyon. Financial secretary and business representative, Peter A. Andrade.

Salinas - Watsonville Division

With Local 890
FRUIT & PRODUCE DRIVERS,
WAREHOUSEMEN AND

Main and John Streets
Salinas, California

The officers of Local 890 wish to thank all of the lettuce drivers who attended a specially called meeting which was held at Teamsters' Hall on Tuesday, October 9. As a result of this meeting, officers of your Union are drawing up the new proposals for all of the drivers in the vegetable industry which will include the 8-hour day, penalties for early starting and penalties after certain hours in the evening, as well as a good seniority clause and vacations with pay.

The industry already enjoys the Union Shop which was arrived at after many months of negotiations. Aside from that, meeting, the Union wishes to announce to all of its members driving trucks to and from vegetable packing sheds that they should be on the alert for any move by the CIO which, although a friendly hand may be extended, will result in a disastrous ending for our local Union. Keep your militancy as you have in the past. Notify the officers of the Union of any condition which may affect this particular industry insofar as the drivers are concerned.

The CIO has been making raids on all of our Unions up and down the Coast in order to gain a foothold in the rest of the vegetable and canning industry. They have nothing to offer you but empty promises. Report to the officers of the Union any incident which may occur in your travels.

TO SPIEGEL WORKERS

To all of our members employed at the Spiegel Foods Company:

GILROY DIVISION

53 West Sixth Street
(Opposite U. S. Postoffice)
Telephone 559

To all of our members employed at the C. B. Gentry Company: Please be on the alert for any organization which is offering you a lot of beautiful promises such as has been happening in the last few weeks by the CIO.

As a result of our last meeting held in Gilroy, on Tuesday, October 9, those who were in attendance were warned of these developments. The membership at that meeting was quite aware of the sell-out that occurred in the dried fruit strike where, after being out four weeks and losing \$480,000 in wages, the people returned to work under the same conditions which they could have procured prior to going on strike. This is the sort of leadership that the CIO is offering the worker in your district. Beware of this sort of dealing.

WAR CHEST DRIVE

To all of the members in all areas: Remember that the drive for donations for the War Chest is now on. Anything you may donate may help to save a life. The need is greater than ever. Contact your Union office to make contributions there or through your employer or any agency. Be ever mindful of your obligation. Do not let your dues go delinquent. Remember, you must be in good standing in order to receive sick benefits. Continue to buy Victory Bonds and patronize Union services.

SICK BENEFITS

For the week ending Saturday, October 13: Minnie Hubbs, Watsonville, first, second, third, fourth, and fifth weeks; Clarence Hogue, Gilroy, first week; Anna Holchauer, Gilroy, second week; Lillian Cooper, Salinas, first and second weeks; Dorothy S. Allee, Salinas, first week; Leona Blair, Salinas, tenth and final week; Lillie M. Homer, Salinas, third week; Noah Carter, Salinas, first week; Peter B. Castro, Watsonville, eighth week; Elma Price, Watsonville, third week; Walter Rumble, Watsonville, first week; Frieda Bonito, Gilroy, first week.

Radio Engineers
Win 30 Per Cent
Wage Increases

Washington, D. C. Wage increases from 35 to 47c over the existing structure are provided in a contract between the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company (formerly the Blue Network) and the National Association of Broadcast Engineers and Technicians (unaffiliated).

The engineers and technical employees of the networks struck last Sept. 21, disrupting broadcasts for 26 hours until both sides agreed to negotiate a contract.

Under the new agreement the workers get time and a half for over 8 hours, the wage differential of smaller cities is abolished and the union wins a six-year guaranteed length of service pay scale. A 10 per cent premium for night work is included.

NABET President A. T. Powley said a contract with Station WOR, key station of the Mutual chain is completed save for a few conditions. It carries a 30 per cent increase in wages because Mutual paid better than NBC or ABC.

Many a neighbor's dog is a howling success.

There is no foundation to the rumors that Spiegel will shut down. There is plenty of work and in a short time a new freezing line will be started. We wish to announce that Brother Fred Crisp, our roving shop steward on the day shift, has taken temporary leave to have an old injury treated. We will miss Fred; he has done a fine job. Watch this column next week for the appointment of a new shop steward for that particular department.

DEMPSEY OPERATIONS

The Dempsey-Hutchens Frozen Food Plant out on North Main will resume operations on or about the first of November. It will begin freezing cauliflower and broccoli for civilian consumption and this will be the first experiment for that particular commodity in the Salinas Valley. All of our members who were formerly employed with that firm will be sent notices, which is in accordance with our seniority clause for that contract.

Lumber Firms
Use Wealth to
Crush Workers

Seattle, Wash. Behind the strike of A. F. of L. lumber workers in five northwestern states is the decision of the northwest's lumber barons to use their war-swollen power and wealth in a showdown fight against organized labor and its demand for full employment at decent wages.

The tipoff came in the lumber industry's refusal to negotiate wage demands with the Sawmill and Timber Workers (AFL) on an industry-wide basis.

LOCK-OUT ACTION

Some lumber operators with IWA contracts have seized the AFL walkout as an excuse for locking out workers, laying off hundreds of others, shutting down parts of their plants and deliberately violating their agreements with the union, Larsen said.

While the industry-inspired press accuses the strikers of bottlenecking production, actual blame rests on the lumber barons themselves whose stand is creating a form of creeping economic paralysis throughout the northwest. The employers, whose profits in 1944 were 1064 per cent higher than in the 1936-39 period, can afford to shut down operations in a war of attrition against labor, with the added incentive of a government subsidy under the kickback provision of the excess profits tax law.

FUTURE JEOPARDIZED

Aside from these specific instances, the entire economic future of the northwest is jeopardized by the lumber interests' anti-union spree, which is designed to make large pools of unemployed and starvation wages a permanent feature here. All sections of the labor movement are expressing their solidarity with the strike of AFL lumber workers for they recognize that their own working conditions are dependent on the outcome of this showdown fight.

Many AFL Units Send
World Meet Greetings

New York City More than 30 officials of AFL international and local unions sent fraternal greetings and wishes for success to the Paris world labor conference, officially boycotted by the AFL.

The cable expressed the "hope that soon the AFL will heed the wishes of its membership and decide to make common cause with you in shaping a happier world of the future."

Big Revenues
Visioned from
Valley Water,
Power Plans

Sacramento, Calif.

A net profit of \$175,273,000 each year to the people of California and the nation would result from the operation of a coordinated system of water resource development, according to figures in the Central Valley Basin Report, soon to be submitted to Congress by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The basin study outlines a plan for complete water resource development and recommends a specific 15-year construction program as the first step in this plan.

The report, developing preliminary studies made by state officials nearly two decades ago, presents a plan whereby California can meet the need for an expanded rural economy to balance with its great expanded industries.

EXTENSIVE PLANS

The Bureau's plan for complete C.V.P. development would provide supplemental irrigation water for 2,000,000 acres now irrigated; protect 360,000 acres of Sacramento-San Joaquin delta lands from saline water from the sea; furnish a water supply for 3,040,000 acres of irrigable land not now irrigated; reserve 300,000 acre-feet of water for municipal wildlife and other uses; and present the means of generating 8.1 billion kilowatts of electricity annually.

BOOKS
for the
CRAFTSMAN

CARPENTRY, by Gilbert Townsend, 441 Pages, 541 Illustrations, Price \$2.00. Published by American Technical Society, Industrial Division, Dept. 1—850 E. 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

This is a standard, every-day guide for carpenters and apprentices, and deals step by step with every phase of carpentry, joinery, laying out of roofs, etc. It is simply written, easy to understand, and any home-owner who likes to work with tools can do much to fix up his house by following instructions. Tens of thousands of copies of this work have been sold. It is ideal for the apprentice to study along with his practical work. All technical phases of carpentry are written so that they are easy to understand. "It will furnish a mine of information to anyone who works in wood," says the New York State Vocational News Bulletin.—AES.

PAINTING AND DECORATING, by J. Ralph Dalzell and Alvah H. Sabin, 184 Pages and Illustrated, Price \$1.50. Published by American Technical Society, Industrial Division, Dept. 1—850 E. 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

Two top-notch authorities—J. Ralph Dalzell, head of the Architectural Dept. of the American School, and Alvah H. Sabin, noted consultant on paints and varnishes—here collaborate to explain and illustrate the application of paints and varnishes to residences, barns and other structures. There are special chapters on estimating for materials and labor. This is really a painter's manual and thoroughly covers the technique and practice of the average house painter. This volume is valuable for reference for both the skilled tradesman and the home-owner.—AES.

"ASTRONOMICAL NAVIGATION WITHOUT MATHEMATICS," by A. L. Mievile, published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 65 cents.

For the first time a publisher has realized the need of a low priced technical book on astronomical navigation, and Lt. Col. A. L. Mievile's new publication entitled "Astronomical Navigation Without Mathematics" is the result. This book retails at only 65 cents, and will be mailed from The Macmillan Company, publishers, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, on request.

Many books on navigation have been prepared, but this is the first this writer has come across that is presented in an easy-to-follow manner, without the reader needing to know a great amount of mathematics.

Lt. Col. Mievile deals with the earth's stars, and other celestial bodies in order, includes charts and diagrams to explain various points, and gives examples to show how to figure various positions or locations.

A person interested in air travel or in sailing will find this book invaluable.

—W. B. PEDIGO.

The meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London broke up after it developed that some of the participants were contemplating changing the name of the new world organization to United Nations Against Russia.

YOUR
CONGRESSMAN
REPORTS

By
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

Most of us did our share of helping to pay for the war without too much grumbling, but we certainly learned, as we saw our taxes rise, just how expensive war can be. So, to all of us, the news that Secretary of the Treasury, Fred Vinson, has been discussing with the House Ways and Means Committee a reduced tax program is good news indeed.

Vinson's proposals included:

1. Abolition of the "normal" tax which now takes 3 per cent of all income above \$500 regardless of the number of dependents. The repeal of this tax would release some 12 million people in the low income brackets from their extremely heavy burden.

2. Repeal of the 95 per cent excess profits tax. Members of our nation other than those who don't earn very much would profit from the new program too. Repeal of this tax allows for business expansion and therefore, we hope, a high level of employment and national income.

3. Reductions in excise taxes to the 142 level. This means that charges on furs, cosmetics, jewelry, theater tickets and such will be lowered.

To me this looked like a very good and fair tax program. It would have relieved all Americans of some of the heavy portion of the cost of the war they have been carrying. Yet it would not have lowered Government income derived from taxation so much as to take away funds we still need to meet important obligations. The program was also designed to provide some additional purchasing power to the low income groups. This would mean more money spent in the nation's grocery stores, butcher shops and clothing stores. At the same time the program would also remove obstacles from the path of business expansion.

However, certain members of the Ways and Means Committee wanted to see a straight 20 per cent cut taken from individual income taxes. Mr. Vinson warned, and I agreed with him, that this country is not yet ready, even though we all desire it, for such a deep cut. Over and above the usual costs of running our Government, we still have such important payments as Veterans' Benefits to make. And, because we all earnestly hope that we have just finished the LAST WAR, we know that peace partially depends on occupation of Germany and Japan. Thus, military expenditures must remain high for a time. Then, we all desire an orderly reconversion program and the government will have some financial obligation in guiding this. Moreover, we have a national debt to be paid.

Those in favor of the proposed straight percentage cut also did not seem to realize that, as we tax to raise money to run our Government, it is also possible to tax in such a way as to keep our economy stable. If taxation is progressive, certain groups of our population will not be abnormally deprived (in proportion to other groups) of the money which they should be spending on the goods of our industries.

If the straight percentage cut plan passed and yet the low income groups remained paying out an oversized chunk of their earnings, it would not be a healthy thing for the country. The \$1500 a year man spends his money on different kinds of things than does the \$15,000 a year man. So, if a disproportionate share is lopped off "1500-a-year's" income and he is left without his necessary share of purchasing power, certain kinds of industries and businesses actually lose sales, production is reduced, and the rolls of the unemployed mount.

It looks, at this writing, as if some compromise plan will be accepted. Very likely there will be a straight income tax reduction of 4 per cent, but also low incomes will be allowed more exemptions. Some of our citizens who don't earn very much will be relieved, under this plan, from paying any income tax. This plan is certainly better than the proposed 20 per cent cut, and the Treasury will not oppose it. Plans to repeal the excess profits tax and to lower excise taxes will undoubtedly remain.

As is often the case in making the laws of our land, compromises do have to be reached. In my opinion, all things considered, the best and fairest program will be that which closely resembles Mr. Vinson's original proposals.

Until next week...

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MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose. Hans Top, Secy and Bus. Agent, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—Meets 1st Thursdays at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St. President, Ralph Lester, 307 1/2 Madison St.; Secretary-Treas., A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Ph. 5741.

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BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec. M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec. Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 9745.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., W. J. Dickerson, 201 Monroe St., phone 8180. Secretary and Bus. Agent, L. T. Long, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 4292. Office at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., phone 6744. Mailing address: P.O. Box 611. Office hours: 7:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., 7:30 to 9 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres., Floyd Harris; Vice-Pres., S. Corona; Rec. Sec., Helen Day; Fin. Sec., Gene Hellam; Bus. Agt., Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Ph. Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at 8 p.m. at 411 1/2 Alvarado St. Pres., Geo. Diel, phone 7922. Fin. Secy., D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson St., ph. 6726. Bus. Rep. L. T. Long, phone 6726. Office at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., P.O. Box 611, phone 6744.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado St., 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7 p.m. Pres., E. D. McCutcheon. Vice-Pres., J. F. Wheat. Secretary-Treasurer, Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. E. C. Geary, president. Paul Day, secretary. Phone 7550.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martin; Sec., Lester Caveny. Office, Labor Temple, 320 Hoffman St., New Monterey.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meets in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first Sunday morning of each month at 10 o'clock. President, Perry Luce, 1251 David avenue. Vice-President, Thomas E. McGuire, P. O. Box 156, Seaside. Secretary-Treasurer, Frank E. Decker, P. O. Box 1305, Monterey.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month at 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent, James Wilson, 30 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz, phone 167.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Monterey 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 674.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS 616—Meetings, when called, held at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, at 2:30 p.m. Pres., A. A. Hirsch, Seaside, Calif., phone Monterey 4257. Secretary, Harry H. Judson, Box 422, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 6166. Office at 500 Asilomar Blvd., Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 6166.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 315 Alvarado St. at 8 p.m. Pres. Robert Deakin, 149 Monterey, Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 9285. Rec. Secy., Ed L. Castle, 457 Wave, Monterey, phone 6312. Financial secretary, J. C. Hazelwood, 419 9th St., Pacific Grove, phone P.G. 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS NO. 62—Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, secretary, 1271 3rd Street, Monterey, Phone 7936.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres., Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres., E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas., Art Hamill.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS 287—Meets second Wednesday at Teamsters' Hall, Main and John streets, Salinas, at 8 p.m. President, M. Brett, 941 The Alameda, San Jose, phone Ballard 6315. Secretary and Business Agent, George W. Jenott, address same. Office at Main and John streets, Salinas, phone 7590.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall. Pres., Salvatore Davigo, 335 Monroe St., phone 7729. Secretary and Bus. Agent, John Crivello, 927 Franklin St., phone 7743. Office and hall at 233 Alvarado St., phone 3126.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., and at Salinas at 117 Pajaro St. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties). Pres. John Alsop, P.O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 7825. Fin. and Rec. Secy., F. F. Knowles, 232 River St., Santa Cruz, phone 1276-J. Bus. Agent for Salinas area, J. B. McGinley, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, phone 6777. Bus. Agent for Monterey, L. T. Long, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey.

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**The Worker's Dilemma:
RETURN TO 40 HOURS MEANS
30 PER CENT CUT IN WAGE;
EMPLOYEES DON'T LIKE IT!**

Washington, D. C.

Back of the scare headlines in the daily newspapers on the strike situation over the U. S. is the basic fact that with the living costs pegged at wartime highs, workers can't make ends meet as overtime ends with a return to the 40 hour week.

Actually, a return to 40 hours from 48 means a 30% cut in takehome pay. This 30% figure is behind most of the walkouts. The 30 per cent is a blow shared by the retailer, small businessman, the wage earner and his family.

Here is the picture in the major industries:

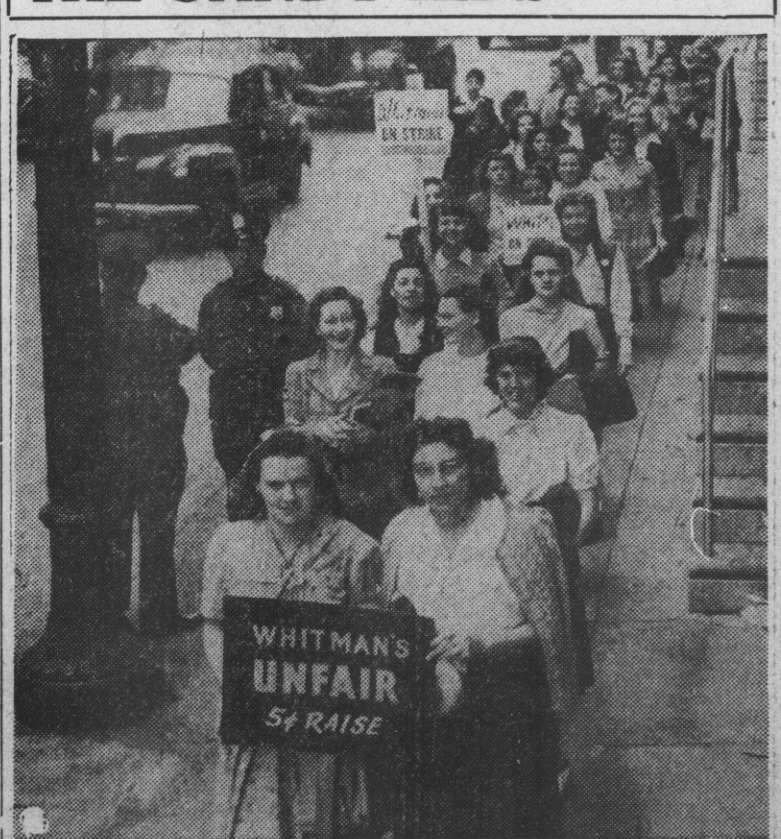
OIL. Petroleum barons, enriched by war profits, have refused to meet the 30 per cent increase demanded by workers in this industry. The unionists agreed to arbitrate after the firms offered 15 per cent, but the companies rejected the help of Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach and President Truman seized the plants Oct. 4.**COAL.** Soft coal operators twice refused formal invitations to meet the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) on settling representation of their organized foremen and supervisors. Strikes of these men closed many mines in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee as UMW members refused to cross picket lines. The loss in coal is estimated at one million tons per day. Schwellenbach met with both sides.**AUTO MUGULS BALK.** AUTO—Profit-heavy motor manufacturers determined to smash the unions and reduce wages. This attack is spearheaded by General Motors which used vigorous language in refusing to consider the 30 per cent increase. GM also denied U. S. figures showing industry can easily afford the increase without raising prices. Possibility of an auto strike is increased by this attitude.**SHIPS.** Members of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA), some 35,000 strong, tied up New York port area in a rank-and-file strike against a contract recently negotiated. The main issue was sling-loads—the weight carried by the big booms that load vessels in port.**PHONES.** Long distance calls were stopped across the nation Oct. 5 as the National Federation of Telephone Workers (unaffiliated) demonstrated against what it termed discriminatory treatment of its affiliate, the Western Electric Employees Association by the NLRB. The board found the Western Electric group "a company dominated union" and directed dissolution. Charges against the association and Western Electric were filed by other labor groups. Strike action appeared imminent.

Entertainment provided for the children at the rally consisted of the film short, "The House I Live In," written by Albert Maltz, starring Frank Sinatra and using Earl Robinson's well-known song with the lines: "All races and religions, That's America to me." Speakers stressed elimination of name-calling, drawing the parallel of racial brawls fostered by Nazism in Germany. Impact of the mass rally has spread far into the adult community of the east side and may serve as a model for other such interracial communities throughout the country.

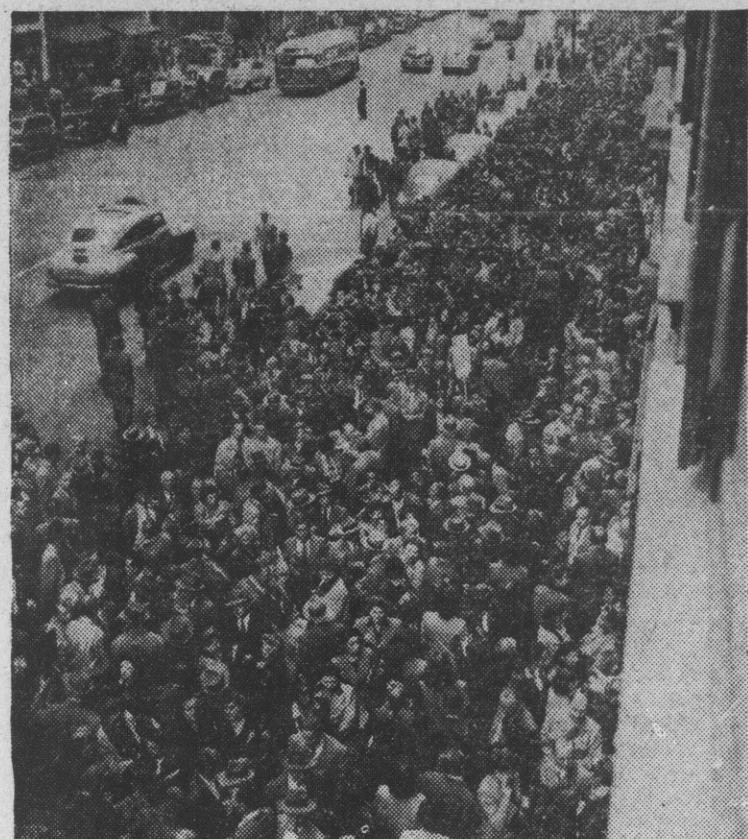
During the week of Japan's surrender in August, less than half the number of women wage earners were employed in durable goods industries in California than at the wartime peak, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, announces. The female factory force in these industries totaled 87,200 in August 1945 compared with the high of 182,500 in November 1943. In December 1941, during Pearl Harbor week, 11,600 women wage earners were at work in the durable goods group.

**State Reports
Sharp Drop in
Female Hiring**

San Francisco, Calif. During the week of Japan's surrender in August, less than half the number of women wage earners were employed in durable goods industries in California than at the wartime peak, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of Industrial Relations, announces. The female factory force in these industries totaled 87,200 in August 1945 compared with the high of 182,500 in November 1943. In December 1941, during Pearl Harbor week, 11,600 women wage earners were at work in the durable goods group.

THE CANDY KIDS

Singing, "We Want a nickel," members of Local 439, Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union picket Whitman candy manufacturing firm in Philadelphia, Pa. They are part of 1200 employees who walked out in unauthorized strike to enforce recognition of their 5 cent wage demand. (Federated Pictures)

THEY WON'T SCAB

To demonstrate their sympathy with New York's striking elevator operators, members of Building Service Employees Intl. Union, these workers thronged streets of garment district, refusing to walk upstairs. Strike won the support of all labor groups in the city. (Federated Pictures)

**The "Poor" Corporations
COLD FACTS INDICATE THEY
CAN WELL AFFORD TO MEET
DEMANDS FOR LIVING WAGE**

New York City Can industry afford to pay wage increases to millions of American workers now being forced to pinch pennies and tighten their belts because the end of the war has cut huge chunks out of their take-home pay?

Don't look for the answer in the editorial columns of the commercial press where workers are handed stern

lectures every day about how they are holding up free enterprise's reconversion program by asking for a living wage. The place to look is in the documented government reports which set out irrefutable proof that American industry has emerged from this war with a staggering load of profits—greatest in its history.

The truth about how industry fared during the war, told in a recent issue of In Fact, weekly newsletter, can be gleaned from these government figures. For example, despite the much-touted excess profits tax, 11 new billionaire firms were created during the war, making a total of 43. A WPB report, issued July 20, 1945, says: "Net profits after taxes increased from \$3 billion (1939) to \$6.4 billion."

THE PROFIT MARGIN According to the same report: "Industry's profits before taxes shot up from \$3.7 billion in 1939 to nearly \$17.2 billion in 1944. . . . The rise in profits before taxes was even sharper than the increase in sales; hence the margin of profit rose from 6.3 per cent in 1939 to a high of 11.6 per cent in 1941, then slowly declined to 10.3 per cent in 1944."

Another report, issued by OPA in March 1945, concludes: "American industry made far more profit during the war than in peace. . . . The vast majority of the corporations at least doubled their pre-war earnings and many realized five, 10 and even 50 times as large a profit in 1942 as in the base years. Durable goods producers achieved the sharpest of the gains but no segment of the industrial economy failed to share substantially in the rapid profits expansion engendered by the war."

IMPROVED POSITION Not only the profits but the general financial position of all position of all corporations has been vastly improved during the war, In Fact reveals. Very little of the profits made during the war have been reinvested. "Corporate financial policy during the war," the WPB report says, "has been extremely conservative. This is evidenced by the increasing percentage of profits retained in the business. As a result about \$15 billion has been added to the net worth of industrial corporations, thus increasing its prewar level about one-third."

The leaders of free enterprise, who have been denouncing the full employment bill as unwarranted government intervention in their affairs, were able to scale these new heights of wealth only with a substantial boost from the government.

Majestic Impartiality The House Ways and Means Committee says it won't consider the unemployment compensation bill until workers stop striking for wage increases.

Of course, strikers aren't eligible for unemployment benefits, but Congress never lets technicalities deter it from slapping down any and all workers.

**WE HELP THE
CARPENTERS**

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

Hello, readers! Here's your press correspondent Dorothy McAnaney with a few notes gathered from here and there which she hopes you will be able to decipher and enjoy.

The Carpenters' Auxiliary 373 met on Wednesday, October 10th, for a regular business meeting. Regular business details were disposed of.

There was a lively discussion on ways of making money with many pros and cons on card parties, dinners, rummage sales, birthday offerings and so on. It was finally decided to serve a dinner (of turkey) at fifty cents a plate on November 14th. Members, please note that date and come to our next meeting for further details.

One new member was obligated, Mrs. Carolyn Darling, from Elkhorn district. Mrs. Darling was brought in by Beulah Wenzinger.

The Auxiliary was happy to welcome Mrs. Darling and hopes to see her often at meetings.

Those present at the meeting were Mrs. Carolyn Francis, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon, Mrs. Bernice Pilliar, Mrs. Beatrice Cunningham, Mrs. Lupie Luna, Mrs. Kay Nelson, Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney, Mrs. Beulah Wenzinger, Mrs. Mary McDale, Mrs. Astrid Nelson, Mrs. Marie Brayton, Mrs. Marie Stevens, Mrs. Elizabeth Little and our new member, Mrs. Carolyn Darling.

We are still waiting to see these familiar faces at a meeting soon: Mrs. Y. Yungling, Mrs. Helen Keisler, Mrs. Grace Logue, Mrs. Olivia Logue and Mrs. Helen Logue. How about it, ladies! Can't you honor us with your presence soon? We'll be waiting for you.

Our faithful member, Jean Pilliar, was unable to be with us at our last meeting due to a visit of an old friend. Hope you had a nice visit. Jean will be seeing you on October 24th.

Mrs. Helen Logue is again residing in Salinas after spending some time in the Watsonville area. She is expecting Harry home again ere too long. "Happy home coming," Helen for you and Harry. Hope to see you at a meeting soon.

Mr. Dick Logue has returned from the service and is home again with Olivia and the three little Logues. Tiny Katherine Jane was born during his absence, and we know how happy Dick must be to have such a cute new daughter.

Master Gary McDale is growing every day, according to reports of his mother, Mary McDale. Gary is quite a "wonder child" and has made both his daddy (Art McDale) and mother very happy.

The Auxiliary serves at the Lincoln USO on October 31st. Cakes are to be donated and served. Any absentee member wishing to donate a cake, please contact Lupie Luna.

The Auxiliary is serving each month at the Lutheran USO Canteen. The work is very enjoyable and the fellows we serve are very appreciative.

The Carpenters' Auxiliary 373 is still a little young and is doing quite a bit of struggling trying to grow and do worthwhile things. The war has dealt severely with its growth and we, who are interested in it would like to see it grow and do things really worth while in a peace-time community.

We are extending an invitation to carpenters' wives and daughters to join with us. We need new members and new ideas to carry on. Any one qualified to join and are interested in doing so, contact an officer or auxiliary member. We will be so happy to have you as a sister member.

Our next meeting will be a social night. Members, with the anniversaries of Olivia Logue and Carrie Francis being honored, remember the date, October 24th. Let's all be there with a hundred per cent turnout for just once.

DOROTHY MCANANEY,
Press Correspondent.**And Some Pun Out**

Meeting Sir James M. Barrie at a dinner party, an editor asked the famous author of Peter Pan if it were not true that some of his plays did better than others. "They are not all success, I imagine," he inquired. Sir James thought a moment, then leaned over confidentially. "No," he confessed, with eyes twinkling, "some Peter out; some Pan out."

Etiquette is learning to yawn with your mouth closed.

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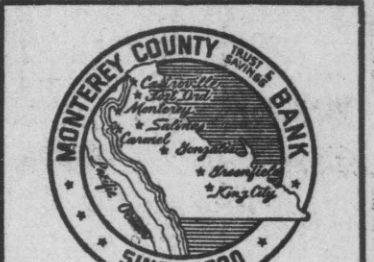
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LIBERAL TERMS

Vacuum Cleaners

Vacuum cleaner production, lagging a little behind some of the other reconversion industries because of the continued stringency of cotton textiles for bags and hose coverings, may rise to 25 or 30 per cent of the pre-war manufacturing rate by January, according to WPB.

A midwestern newspaper heads the list of births, marriages and deaths briefly: "Hatched, matched, and detached."

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